APPEAL

TO THE WORLD PEOPLE

On the atrocities of the
U.S. Army in South Korea

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The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, Korean National Peace Committee, Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Korean Peasants' Union, Korean Socialist Working Youth League, Korean Democratic Women's Union, General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, Korean Journalists' Union, Korean Democratic Scientists' Association and Korean Students' Committee on June 25 issued a jointly signed "Appeal to the World People—on the atrocities of the U.S. Army in South Korea." Here is the full text.

Peoples of all countries of the world who desire peace and champion the dignity and genuine freedom of man!

Already in April, 1961, we issued a statement addressed to you, peoples of all countries of the world, in condemnation of the cursed barbarities of the U.S. army occupying South Korea, which are totally incompatible with the conscience of mankind and the elementary norm of international law. This indictment won due support from the progressive mankind throughout the world, and all the people who treasure the dignity of the nation and sacred human rights pungently denounced the bestial barbarities of the aggressive U.S. imperialist army and strongly demanded its immediate withdrawal from South Korea.

This voice of justice is still ringing powerfully all over the globe.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, turning a deaf ear to the just demand of the Koreans as well as the world people, are still occupying South Korea and, furthermore, their thrice-cursed barbarities against our compatriots are becoming wilder with each passing day.

While continuously denying the South Korean people all political rights and subjecting them to poverty, they are committing all the more wantonly diabolical atrocities, such as murder, violence, rape and plunder of properties against guiltless people.

Thus, even at this very moment, the blood of the peo-

ple unjustifiably killed or wounded is flowing over the land of South Korea already drenched with the blood of our compatriots, and there human lives and dignity are regarded with contempt and the sufferings and misfortunes of the popular masses have reached the extreme.

Such heinous criminal acts of the U.S. army beasts are intolerable provocations against the Korean people and the progressive mankind the world over.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association which values the morality and reason of mankind and regards it as its lofty duty to defend the freedom and rights of man, together with the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, Korean National Peace Committee, Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Korean Peasants' Union, Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, Korean Democratic Women's Union, General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, Korean Journalists' Union, Korean Democratic Scientists' Association and Korean Students' Committee, have for some time carried out investigation into the criminal barbarities committed by the aggressive U.S. imperialist army in South Korea.

Given below is a part of the barbarities of the U.S. imperialist army published in an extremely curtailed manner by the South Korean press and news agencies as well as American papers since January 1961.

Condemning with surging national indignation the bestial crimes of the U.S. army that defy human imagination, we, in the name of the entire Korean people, once again expose and indict them before all the honest-minded people the world over.

I. HOMICIDAL ATROCITIES AGAINST THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

Man has the right to live in this world. But the aggressive U.S. imperialist troops have deprived the South Korean people of this right and they are enraptured at the sight of human blood.

The aggressive U.S. imperialist army is killing and wounding guiltless people everywhere in South Korea, employing all the more bestial means as the days go by.

They commit all kinds of atrocities: they shoot and stab the South Korean people just for incurring their displeasure and run over people deliberately by driving cars at random.

They murder South Korean people as the object of atomic-gun test firing and targets of shooting practice or even make sport of human lives to satisfy their curiosity.

On March 10, 1961, around 3:45 p. m., on the Dorim bridge in Yungdeungpo district, Seoul, Sgt. Frank L. Simpson belonging to U.S. 38th Unit in Euijungboo, Kyonggi province, while driving a 3/4-ton truck, fired his revolver for fun at Woo Sang Eul (27) residing in No. 618, Dorim-dong, Yungdeungpo district, who was crossing the bridge. Woo was seriously wounded. (South Korean papers *Min-gook Ilbo,* Mar. 11, 1961 and *Sanupgyungje Shinmoon,* Mar. 12, 1961.)

On March 24, 1961, in Kulsan-ri, Dongdoochun-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, Pvt. Payward Jiriji

(most of the American names are transcribed from Korean) of the 102nd Ordnance Battalion, U.S. 7th Division, fired his M-1 rifle at Kim Jin Pyung (16) who was gathering firewood in the mountains, and killed him on the spot. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* Mar. 26, 1961.)

On March 25, 1961, in Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi province, Pvt. Constantine belonging to the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, fired wildly at Choi Yong So (37) and two others passing by the "K-6" airport in this area, mortally wounding one of them. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* Mar. 27, 1961.)

On the afternoon of April 7, 1961, MP Sgt. Frederick C. Weve belonging to the "C" Company, 9th Regiment, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, fired for no reason a 45-calibre revolver at Kim Jung Ok (22) and Ri Byung Sup (29) who were passing by the unit. Kim Jung Ok was severely wounded. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* Apr. 8, 1961.)

On May 3, 1961, around 8:40 p. m., Pfc. Joseph F. Brand belonging to the "B" Company, 12th Cavalry Regiment, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, in Dukchun-ri, Papyung-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, fired his revolver at Nam Heung Woo (27) while haggling with him over the price of the two boxes of canned beer, killing the latter on the spot. The reason was that the victim's offer did not satisfy him. (South Korean papers *Sanupgyungje Shinmoon,* May 4, 1961 and *Hangook Ilbo,* May 5, 1961.)

On the morning of July 5, 1961, a U.S. soldier belonging to the 8th Cavalry Regiment, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, opened unprovoked fire at Ri Gil Yun (30), Kim So Yun (23) and Kim Gwang Jin (22), who were

walking in the vicinity of this unit, and seriously wounded all of them. (South Korean paper *Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon,* July 7, 1961.)

On July 8, 1961, U.S. MPs of the Osan air base, Kyonggi province, fired at Jo Wan Gil and ten other inhabitants who were passing by a garbage bin in this area. Four of them were seriously wounded. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* July 11, 1961.)

On January 2, 1962, around 9:00 p. m, in Hapo-ri, Jindong-myun, Jangdan county, Kyonggi province, a U.S. soldier on patrol duty fired his shotgun at Kim Boo Sung (28) and Kang Jung Soo (30) residing in Ryoolgok-ri, Papyung-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, who were gathering firewood in the mountains. Both of them were seriously wounded. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* Feb. 11, 1962.)

On January 3, 1962, around 2:10 p. m., in Okgak-ri, Okchun-eup, Okchun county, North Choongchung province, Sgt. B.H. Windam and Sgt. E.J. Whanham of the "C" Company, Long-distance Signal Battalion, U.S. 7th Logistic Command, stationed in Taejon, fired their hunting guns at a "ROK army" soldier Kim Yung Yoo (25) to dissipate their gloom after an unsuccessful hunting. Kim was waiting for a bus at a bus stop. The villain ran away after seeing the victim fell to the ground. (South Korean papers *Dong-a Ilbo,* Jan. 5, 1962 and *Hangook Ilbo* Jan. 6, 1962.)

On January 6, 1962, on the hill in Hapo-ri, Jindong-myun, Jangdan county, Kyonggi province, Corp. Tony and scores of other U.S. soldiers belonging to the "D" Company, 8th Regiment, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, fired hunting guns and M-1 rifles at over 40 firewood collectors, in-

stantaneously killing Hwang Gwang Gil (25) of Woon-chun-ri, Rimjin-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi, province, and severely wounding Ryoo Gi Yong (28), who died ten days later. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo*, Feb. 11, 1962.)

On March 17, 1962, around 7:00 p. m., Sgt. John Blurch who was in charge of the "NCO Club" of the Pyungtaik airport, 8th U.S. Army, while hunting ducks at the foot of a hill in Bonjung-ri, Paingsung-myun, Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi province, intentionally fired his hunting gun at Kim Wan Soo (16) who was standing by the hunting scene. The boy was seriously wounded. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon*, June 9, 1962.)

On April 1, 1962, around 3:00 p. m., a U.S. soldier forcibly took three Korean women to a mountain in Bong-san-dong, Kobong-ri, Sungsan-myun, Okgoo county, North Cholla province, to gratify his carnal desire. When he was spotted by nearby inhabitants Jo Su Won (21) and Moon Sin Ye (30), he opened fire at them. One bullet went through Jo Su Won, seriously wounding him. (South Korean papers *Dong-a Ilbo*, Apr. 4, 1962 and *Junbook Ilbo*, Apr. 10, 1962.)

On May 6, 1962, Pvt. Howard Golden (22) of the 226th Signal Detachment of the U.S. Guided Missile Command in Dongjak-dong, Seoul, stabbed to death Corp. Ri Chang Sik of the "ROK Army" with a dagger on the pretext that the victim took him to a hotel which was not to his liking. He also stabbed Kim Bong Hyun (27) residing at No. 17 in Hongeun-dong-36, Seoul, with the dagger and inflicted a fatal wound upon him when

Kim rushed to the scene hearing a shriek. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Aug. 1, 1962.)

On May 17, 1962, around 0:45 a.m., Pfc. Richard D. Jensen, U.S. 833rd Guard Company, in Jangdong-ri, Book-myun, Daiduk county, South Choongchung province, shot a Korean woman Yoo Choon Ja (22) with a U.S. 45-calibre revolver after making sport of her. The woman died instantly. (*Hapdong Tongshin* report from Seoul, May 17, 1962.)

On May 30, 1962, Pfc. Jersey Wenling (21), "A" Company, 13th Signal Detachment, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division Headquarters in Pochun-ri, Jori-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, shot his carbine at Korean workers, Um Se Joon (29) and another, employed by a U.S. organ on a charge of having entered a U.S. army billet. Both were killed instantly. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* May 30, 1962 and *Donghwa Tongshin* report from Seoul, May 30, 1962.)

On June 21, 1962, an American soldier of the U.S. 1st Army Corps seriously wounded Im Jai Min (27) in Komoon-ri, Ryunchun-myun, Ryunchun county, Kyonggi province with a gun-fire on the charge of coming near to the firing range. (*Donghwa Tongshin* report from Seoul, June 21, 1962.)

On July 20, 1962, Stilwell, a U.S. army civilian employee living in the foreign residence No. 118 in Seoul, shot a Korean woman Kim Ok Ja (28) with his revolver after making sport of her. (*Kookje Shinbo* branch in Seoul, July 20, 1962.)

On September 30, 1962, around 11:30 a.m., Pfc James W. Westwood of "F" Company of the U.S. army stationed in Hakik-dong, Inchon, Kyonggi province, fired

his gun, just for fun, at a Korean who was passing by the company barracks. The bullet penetrated the victim's body. (South Korean paper *Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon,* Oct. 10, 1962.)

On November 29, 1962, around 11:00 p.m., near the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line on the Rimjin river, Kyonggi province, an American guard belonging to the 8th Regiment, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, shot on the groundless charge of theft Ri Gil Yung of Moonsan-ri, Rimjin-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province. He died on the spot. (South Korean papers *Chosun Ilbo,* Dec. 2, 1962 and *Hangook Ilbo,* Dec. 5, 1962.)

On March 16, 1963, around 3:00 a.m., a G.I. belonging to the U.S. 17th Regiment shot Jo Yung Sik (22) of the 8th neighbourhood unit, 4th-tong, Woonchun-ri, Yungbook-myun, Pochun county, Kyonggi province. Jo died on the spot. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* Mar. 18, 1963.)

On July 18, 1963, at 11:45 p.m., Pfc. H. James, while on sentry at a Regimental HQ of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division in Joonai-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, fired five shots from M-14 rifle without any "halt" signal, at Kim Duk Soon (39) of the Hyangyo village, Joonai-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province and his nephew Ri Myung Duk (17), who were walking along the well-lighted street in front of the army unit, singing. Both were heavily injured. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* July 23, 1963.)

On August 5, 1963, around 4:00 p.m., Pfc. Reason of the U.S. 36th Engineer Corps fired seven shots from an M-1 rifle at Jo Sun Hyung (39) who was passing by a

quarry in Yooyang-ri, Joonai-myun, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, on a charge of intrusion into the quarry. Jo died instantly. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo.* Aug. 6, 1963.)

On September 15, 1963, around 3:35 a.m., Capt. Mafyes of the U.S. 2nd Engineer Corps in Ojung-myun, Boochun county, Kyonggi province, fired his revolver at two Korean young men who were passing by the barracks. One of them died immediately. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a,* Sept. 16, 1963.)

On September 16, 1963, around 0:40 a.m., Pfc. Charles M. Collad of the U.S. army unit in Pajoo, Kyonggi province, assaulted Kim Tai I (33) and four other Korean women who were walking along the street in Doopo-ri, Papyung-myun, Pajoo county, and killed Kim Tai I and severely wounded Kim Geum Soon (38) by firing his M-1 rifle. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* Sept. 19, 1963.)

On October 1, 1963, J. Pearl (36) of the 519th Ordnance Company of the Ordnance Depot of the 8th U.S. Army, coming across a Korean woman named Kim Soon Gi (27), while roaming about the vicinity of 4th Palgok-ri, Banwolmyun, Hwasung county, Kyonggi province, fired his hunting gun at her who was washing vegetables by a brook and fled. She was severely wounded. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* Oct. 1, 1963.)

On November 10, 1963, around 10:00 p.m., at Hoichun-dong, Jejoo city, Jejoo Island, surgeon Lt. Col. Norris (50) and Maj. Smith (35) of the U.S. 7th Logistic Command in Taegu, North Kyungsang province, shot Byun Sun Gil (19) of Doryun-dong, Jejoo city, together with the pheasants after taking him out as a guide in a

pheasant hunting. He was killed on the spot. (South Korean paper *Jejoo Shinbo*, Nov. 12, 1963.)

On November 21, 1963, around 4:00 p.m., American soldiers stationed in Ryunchun county, Kyonggi province, fired an atomic shell from the U.S. firing range in the county at Yoo Gil Sup (25) and fourteen other inhabitants who were going up a nearby hill to gather firewood, taking them as a target. Yoo Gil Sup (25), Bak Duk Gyoo (40), Ri Yung Chul (20), Jun Joo Bok (27) and Jang Bok Jai (20) were killed instantaneously and ten others were fatally wounded. (South Korean papers *Kyunghyang Shinmoon*, Nov. 22, 1963 and *Chosun Ilbo*, Nov. 22, 1963.)

On November 30, 1963, around 5:20 a.m., Pvt. A. J. Balmit (24) belonging to the 2nd Company, 31st Artillery, U.S. 7th Division stationed in Kilsan-ri, Dongdoochun-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, fired for no reason at all at a Korean woman Kim Jung Ja (31) and two others who were passing by, inflicting a serious wound upon Kim Jung Ja. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon*, Dec. 6, 1963.)

On December 13, 1963, around 1:00 a.m., a private first class belonging to the U.S. army unit stationed in Kilsan-ri, Dongdoochun-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, fired his rifle without any reason at four Koreans passing by the barracks of the unit. A bullet went through the body of Bak Duk Sin, a 15-year-old boy residing in 3rd Sainghyun-ri, Dongdoochun-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province. (South Korean paper *Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon*, Dec. 14, 1963.)

On February 6, 1964, around noon, a sentry of the guided missile unit of the U.S. 1st Brigade stationed in Moonam-ri, Yungbook-myun, Pochun county, Kyonggi pro-

vince, intentionally fired at the two boys, An Jai Sup (17) of Woonchun-ri, Yungbook-myun, Pochun county, and Kim Tai Yung (17) who were going to a hill to hunt hares. A bullet killed An Jai Sup instantaneously and another bullet went through the chest of Kim Tai Yung, inflicting a serious wound upon him. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a,* Feb. 6, 1964.)

On February 9, 1964, around 11:30 p.m., Pvt. Allen W. Herb, a guard of the U.S. 51st Signal Battalion stationed in Kareung-ri, Euijungboo, Kyonggi province, fired his hunting gun at a Korean boy Hu Chang Gook (13) who was passing by the barracks of the unit. A bullet went through the boy's abdomen, seriously wounding him. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a,* Feb. 10, 1964.)

On February 17, 1964, around 1:00 a.m., Pfc. T. Franklin of the 8th Engineer Battalion of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division stationed in Kwangtan-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, fired a 45-calibre revolver at three Korean youths residing in Dangdong-ri, Rimjin-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, when they were passing by the barbed-wire fence of his unit. One of them Hwang O Sung (29) was killed instantly. (*Hapdong Tongshin* report from Seoul, Feb. 17, 1964 and South Korean *Radio Dong-a,* Feb. 17, 1964.)

On February 18, 1964, around 12:00 p.m., Pfc. Brakes belonging to the 13th Engineer Corps of the U.S. 7th Division, fired, for no reason, an M-14 automatic rifle at Ri Duk Hyung (40) who was passing by, killing him on the spot, in the vicinity of the U.S. army firing range in Dongdoochun, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a,* Feb. 19, 1964.)

On February 18, 1964, around 4:00 p.m., a U.S. MP

fired a revolver at six South Korean inhabitants who were passing by the airfield in Osan, Kyonggi province. A bullet went through the side of Kim Gi Sup (21), seriously injuring him. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a,* Feb. 19, 1964.)

On February 23, 1964, around 1:00 p.m., Yankee soldiers belonging to the U.S. 7th Division stationed in Euijungboo, Kyonggi province, fired at Korean boys Kim Chan Gyoo (16) and Kim Dong Bong (17) who were passing by the firing range of the division killing them instantly. (*Hapdong Tongshin* report from Seoul, Feb. 24, 1964.)

On May 26, 1964, around 3:00 p.m., Yankee soldiers who were conducting a military exercise in the U.S. C.T.X. military training ground in Daisa-ri, Paingsung-myun, Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi province, threw a smoke shell at Jang In Suk (18) of the Daisa-ri village, seriously wounding his eyes. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a,* May 27, 1964.)

The American soldiers drive motor vehicles at random, intentionally ignoring even the elementary traffic regulations, and kill or seriously wound numerous guiltless inhabitants without hesitation. As a result, the South Korean people are in a state of constant uneasiness in which they even cannot work along the street in peace.

On February 13, 1961, around 1:30 p.m., Pfc. K. Donald (26) of the U.S. army unit stationed in Taian-myun, Susan county, South Choongchung province, hit a Korean by the name of Bai Soo Hyun (24) who was riding a bicycle, with his truck while driving it at high speed on the street of Saksun-ri of Taian-myun. The truck broke the Korean's skull, killing him instantly. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* Feb. 16, 1961.)

On March 16, 1961, Corp. Herbert L. Parsons belonging to the "U.S. Military Advisory Group in Korea" purposely drove his car straight over an innocent child Ri Hak Yong (4) who was playing on the road in Changhak-ri where the U.S. 1st Army Corps was stationed. The child was killed on the spot. (U.S. army paper *Stars and Stripes,* Mar. 17, 1961.)

On March 19, 1961, around 8:20 p.m., a U.S. army 3/4-ton truck which was running at top speed from Seoul to Inchon hit a Korean woman Ri Yung Ja (22) who was crossing the street in front of No. 15, 1st-ga, Moonrai-dong Yungdeungpo district, Seoul. She was fatally injured. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* Mar. 20, 1961.)

On March 28, 1961, around noon, Woop (18), a truck driver of the 2nd Detachment of the U.S. 6314th Air Force Unit killed a Korean girl Kim Geum Hwa (13) on the road in Namoi-ri, Hasang-myun, Woolsan county, South Kyungsang province, by hitting her with his truck while driving it at high speed. (South Korean paper *Kookje Shinbo,* Mar. 29, 1961.)

On May 27, 1961, Pfc. George E. Wengel belonging to the U.S. 581st Signal Company in the Pyungtaik airfield, killed a Korean child O Soon I (5) playing by the roadside by driving a 3/4-ton truck straight over her deliberately. (South Korean paper *Seoul Ilil Shinmoon,* May 30, 1961.)

On July 17, 1961, around 6:40 a.m., Roy F. Goodwon, driver of the U.S. army commuters car "A-24" belonging to the "K-2" Flying Corps hit and seriously injured Kim Sung Do (45) at No. 407, 4th section, Daibong-dong, Taegu, North Kyungsang province, with the car while driving it at high speed in front of the Banwoldang store

at No. 88, Duksan-dong, Taegu, ignoring the traffic signal (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* July 18, 1961.)

At dawn on October 9, 1961, U.S. army Corp. Chams who was driving the 3/4-ton truck No. 614 at high speed intentionally ran over Jo Geum Suk (33) who was standing by the road to make way for the car and killed him on the spot in front of No. 1394, Joong-dong, Dongrai district, Pusan, South Kyungsang province. The driver fled. (South Korean paper *Pusan Ilbo,* Oct. 9, 1961.)

On December 6, 1961, Pfc. Anthony J. Morano, belonging to the 51st Signal Battalion, U.S. 1st Army Corps, hit and killed with a truck Korean child An Moo Heui (6) who was playing by the roadside, while driving the car at high speed ignoring the traffic regulations in Euijungboo, Kyonggi province. (South Korean paper *Seoul Ilil Shinmoon,* Dec. 8, 1961.)

On March 16, 1962, around 8:00 p.m., a U.S. car hit a Korean woman Jo Jung Goo (28) residing at No. 15, Daibang-dong hillside, Yungdeungpo district, Seoul, on the road in front of No. 16, 1st-ga, Han-gang-ro, Ryongsan district, Seoul, while she was crossing the street on the green light. The woman in the fourth month of pregnancy was seriously injured. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* Mar. 17, 1962.)

On March 18, 1962, around 3:30 p.m., a U.S. army driver ran his sedan car over Hyun Tai Ryong (73) living at No. 18, 6th-ga, Eulji-ro, Seoul, when he was crossing the street at the traffic signal at 6th-ga, Eulji-ro. The victim was seriously wounded. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* Mar. 19, 1962.)

On March 27, 1962, Smith (27), a U.S. army bus driver, who was breaking speed regulations driving his

car in Sooyoo-dong, Sungbook district, Seoul, deliberately ran over and killed a 9-year-old boy Yoo Jai Han who was playing by the roadside, and then fled. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, Mar. 28, 1962.)

On April 12, 1962, around noon, Joseph Nashan, a U.S. army driver who was running at high speed a car belonging to the headquarters of the U.S. 7th Logistic Command, along the street in front of No. 24, Dongja-dong, central district, Seoul, knocked down to death Choi Yoon Heui, a second-year pupil of a primary school. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, Apr. 21, 1962.)

On May 1, 1962, around 11:30 p.m., a U.S. driver of jeep No. 26 belonging to the 4th Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, while running his jeep at top speed, hit and severely injured a driver An Sung Ho (39) who was repairing his bus which had gone wrong in Pajoo, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, and then fled. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon*, June 9, 1962.)

On May 25, 1962, around 1:15 p.m., a U.S. army truck driver belonging to the 192nd Battalion, 5191st Ordnance Depot, while running his car at top speed by bus stop No. 211 of Bon-dong, Yungdeungpo district, Seoul, ran over Jung Yun Tai (20) living at No. 113, Dong-hwa-dong hill-9, Mapo district, Seoul, killing the victim on the spot. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo*, May 26, 1962.)

On the afternoon of June 7, 1962, a truck belonging to the 3rd Transport Corps, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, running at full speed through Bong-ilchun-ri, Pori-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, struck and killed Kim Ok Soon (9) of Jomoon-dong, Pori-myun, Pajoo county, who had stepped to the roadside to avoid the car and

inflicted fatal wounds upon Ri Hai Gyo (11) and Ri Ai Soon (14) living in the Jomoon-dong. The driver ran away. (*Donghwa Tongshin* report from Seoul, June 7, 1962.)

On June 28, 1962, around 3:05 p.m., a U.S. army driver of 3/4-ton truck No. 21 belonging to a medical corps, U.S. 7th Division, while running his car at high speed along the road in front of 3rd Eundai-ri, Jungok-myun, Ryunchun county, Kyonggi province, ran over and killed on the spot Jun Chul (7), second son of Jun Suk Geun living in the afore-said Eundai-ri village when the boy was playing on the roadside. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* June 28, 1962.)

On July 3, 1962, a U.S. soldier belonging to the 71st Artillery Battalion deliberately knocked his car at Han Chil Yong (33) at Bupwon-ri, Chunhyun-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, killing him on the spot. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo*, July 7, 1962.)

On the afternoon of July 6, 1962, a U.S. army driver running his jeep at full speed along the road in front of Keumchon-ri, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, deliberately struck and killed Kim Chun Ai (55) of Boodoon-ri, Wolryong-myun of the same county, and inflicted a severe injury upon another, and fled. (South Korean paper *Seoul Shinmoon,* July 8, 1962.)

On August 19, 1962 around 10:50 a.m., Tures (26), a truck driver belonging to the 43rd Guided Missile Company, U.S. Army, driving his car at high speed along the road in front of the Gongduk primary school in Hwangsan-ri, Gongduk-myun, Kimje county, North Cholla province, ran his car over Kwon Geun Sin (11), the eldest daughter of Kwon Sung Soo living in the above-said Hwangsan-ri, wounding her seriously. The driver fled.

(South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* Aug. 19, 1962.)

On August 29, 1962, around 2:40 p.m., Pvt. Cabul, a driver belonging to a transport detachment of the U.S. army, who was speeding his truck at the crossroad in front of the entrance to the office of "department of transport" at 3rd-ga, Han-gang-ro, Ryongsan district, Seoul, struck four motor vehicles awaiting the crossing signal and destroyed a taxi (No. 86, Seoul), inflicting serious wounds upon Ri Hai Yung (33) living at No. 131, Changsin-dong, Dongdaimoon district, Seoul and three others who were in that car, and fled. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* Aug. 30, 1962.)

On August 30, 1962, around 7:30 p.m., a U.S. soldier belonging to an air force unit, who was driving his truck at high speed along the road in front of the Taibaik lumber yard, Daimyung-dong, Taegu, ran his truck at Mrs. Kim, mother of Kim Chang Ho, who was carrying a water jar on her head, killing her on the spot. The driver ran away. (South Korean paper *Taegu Ilbo,* Jan. 11, 1963.)

On September 16, 1962, Godmey, a U.S. soldier belonging to the 763rd Engineer Corps, 8th U.S. Army, who was driving at high speed his truck along the road of Goohang-myun, Hongsung county, South Choongchung province, deliberately ran his car over Kim Yong Man (6) living in the same village, killing the child on the spot. (South Korean paper *Joongdo Ilbo,* Sept. 17, 1962.)

On October 22, 1962, Frank belonging to the U.S. 30th Ordnance Company drove his tank at random at Jung Gil Won (7) on the road in front of No. 192, Subingo-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, wounding him seriously, when the boy was playing on the road before his house. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* Oct. 23, 1962.)

On January 2, 1963, around 11:55 p.m., a U.S. driver belonging to the 8th U.S. Army seriously injured a Korean girl named Woo Myung Heui (6) while driving his truck madly on the highway in front of the Chungryang-ri branch of the First Bank of Seoul, and ran away. (South Korean paper *Daihan Ilbo,* Jan. 3, 1963.)

On June 5, 1963, around 8:50 a.m., Pfc. Mecul, driver of the 21st Transport Company, 8th U.S. Army, while driving his sedan car at an excessive speed, hit his car straight at an employee of the "Yangji barber's" in Seoul named Yoon Nam Hoon (17) on the road leading to Yungdeungpo from the Seoul Railway Sation, wounding him seriously. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* June 5, 1963.)

On June 16, 1963, around 2:50 p.m., Corp. Robert Ally of the Long-distance Signal Company, U.S. 71st Ordnance Corps stationed in Daijung village, Sunghwang-dong, Chunan city, South Choongchung province ran intentionally his 3/4-ton truck No. 2309719 for amusement on the fourth daughter of Kim Sung Joo named Kim Hak Im (19) on the village road, injuring her heavily on the head, and then fled. (South Korean paper *Taejon Ilbo,* June 19, 1963.)

On June 18, 1963, around 3:00 p.m., Pvt. Crinn S. Wellee, a truck driver belonging to the 65th Ordnance Company, 8th U.S. Army, ran over and killed on the spot with his speeding truck Sin Seung Ho (49) at No. 420, Yongsu-ri, Yanggam-myun, Hwasung county, Kyonggi province, who was riding a bicycle at 3rd-ri, Osan-eup, Hwasung county, Kyonggi province. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* June 20, 1963.)

On August 10, 1963, around 8:30 p.m., a U.S. driver

of jeep No. 201 belonging to the U.S. Military Advisory Group ran his car deliberately over an old woman named Ri Soon Heui (61) living in Simgok-ri, Sosa-eup, Boochun county, Kyonggi province on the road in front of No. 586 of the Simgok-ri, killing her on the spot. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Aug. 13, 1963.)

On September 3, 1963, around 9:00 p.m., Pvt. Grains, a truck driver belonging to 32nd Infantry Company, 2nd Battalion, U.S. 7th Division, ran his truck over and killed on the spot Kim Chi Gwang (36) crossing on the green light the street in front of No. 292, Sindang-dong, Seoul. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a,* Sept. 4, 1963.)

On September 5, 1963, around 1:55 a.m., Pfc. Rawasky Mitchel Pee, a jeep driver of the broadcasting station of the 8th U.S. Army, ran his jeep deliberately over civilian night guards Ko Gwang Hwan (36) and Kim Yung Sik (37) and a student Kim Ryong Nam (16) on the viaduct at Oryoo-dong, Yungdeungpo district, Seoul killing Kim Yung Sik instantly and wounding the other two. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* Sept. 5, 1963.)

On September 27, 1963, around 11:00 a.m., a U.S. army driver of the 6314th Unit of the U.S. air force stationed in the Osan airfield, Kyonggi province, hit and killed a passer-by named Kim Yung Gil (24) while driving his truck at high speed on the road near the second bridge over the Han river, Seoul and fled. *(Radio Hangook Moonhwa* of South Korea, Feb. 20, 1964.)

On March 7, 1964, around 7:00 p.m., Master Sgt. Douglas (33), a driver belonging to the U.S. Military Advisory Group drove his car deliberately over a passer-by Jang Jung Woo (49) living at No. 18, 1st-ga, Eulji-ro, Central district, Seoul on the thoroughfare at No. 4,

2nd-ga, Jangchoong-dong, Central district, Seoul, injuring him severely and fled. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a,* Mar. 8, 1964.)

On April 18, 1964, Cummings Robert belonging to the Long-distance Signal Corps of the 8th U.S. Army, while driving a jeep at maddening speed, ran over Bai Gyung Ai (10), a girl, and Bak Jai Do, a boy of the same age, who were playing on the Paljoryung hillside, Samsan-dong, Kachang-myun, Dalsung county, North Kyungsang province. The children were killed on the spot. (South Korean paper *Taegu Maiil Shinmoon,* Apr. 19, 1964.)

II. OUTRAGES AGAINST SOUTH KOREAN WOMEN

The chastity of the women of our country has been likened to sturdy pine tree and bamboo from olden times.

But the aggressive U.S. imperialist army which is indulged in immorality and depravity makes no bones of committing such barbarities against South Korean women as would make even beasts blush, trampling underfoot and obliterating the beautiful manners and customs of our country that have been handed down from our ancestors.

The aggressive U.S. imperialist army, individually or collectively, violate or make a plaything of women on the highways in broad daylight. They break into Korean private houses and rape singly or by turns women, whoever may come in their way, whether old or yet a minor, and beat and kill countless Korean women who resist to their outrages.

They make no scruple of murdering the victims to destroy the evidences of their crimes and even robbing them of personal effects.

On January 3, 1961, around 2:30 p.m., U.S. army Corp. Bin (33) broke into the house of a certain Hong in Hooam-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, strangled a 12-year-old girl till she lost consciousness in order to rape her. But he was discovered by neighbours while stripping her naked. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo*, Jan. 4, 1961.)

On February 6, 1961, around 1:30 a.m., Corp. L. Rau of the 24th Regiment, U.S. 7th Division, intruded into the house of Kim Soon Duk in Kwang-am-ri, Dongdoochun-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, and attempted to rape Choi Jong Suk. When the latter resisted, he set fire to the beddings with the result that the house was burnt down. (South Korean paper *Kyung-in Ilbo,* Feb. 12, 1961.)

On March 31, 1961, around 8:20 p.m., six G.I.s raided the house of Jang Bong Ok in Dangsan-dong, Yungdeungpo district, Seoul, in an attempt to rape the mistress. Failing in their attempt, they destroyed the house and household properties and wrecked even the neighbouring house before they ran away. (South Korean paper *Mingook Ilbo,* Apr. 1, 1961.)

On April 2, 1961, around 2:30 p.m., on the road in front of the public hall in Keumho-dong, Kunsan, North Cholla province, Harvard Welling belonging to the "C" Company, 802nd Engineer Corps, U.S. air force, was forcibly dragging away Bak Gwang Heui (26) residing in Kimje-eup, Kimje county, North Cholla province, for raping. When Ri Byung Heui who happened to pass by there stopped him, the Yankee inflicted severe injuries on his face. (South Korean paper *Samnam Ilbo,* Apr. 4, 1961.)

On April 2, 1961, around 1:00 a.m., a U.S. soldier broke into the house of Jo Jong Il (45) in Kareung-ri, Euijungboo-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, and attempted to rape Ha Jin Ok (25). When she escaped, he set fire to the house, burning down the six-room brick building worth one million hwan. (South Korean paper *Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon,* Apr. 3, 1961.)

On May 4, 1961, around 8:00 p.m., Corp. J. Pollen belonging to the "B" Detachment, U.S. Signal Search

Corps stationed in Sokcho, Yangyang county, Kangwon province of South Korea, intruded into the house of Hwang Gi Ho in 4th district, Sokcho-eup, and attempted to rape Do Gyung Ja (25). When she did not obey, he stripped her naked, bound her hand and foot, strangled her and struck her abdomen so violently that she died. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* May 14, 1961.)

On February 18, 1962, around 7:00 p.m., Pfc. William Glee (30) of the Engineer Corps, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, broke into the house of Yoon Jang Suk in Kaya-ri, Chunhyun-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, raped Sin Yung Sook (25) in the fifth month of pregnancy and fatally wounded her by kicking her savagely after locking up the door. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* Feb. 22, 1962.)

On March 17, 1962, around 3:00 a.m., Grey, an American residing at No. 2, 5th-ga, Ryongsan-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, broke into the room of a Korean woman Song Pil Nam (35) who had been working in his house for three years as cook and tried to violate her. Failing in his attempt owing to the resistance of the woman, he cruelly beat her, causing bruises all over her body. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* June 9, 1962.)

On June 6, 1962, around 11:30 p.m., Sgt. Grand (34) of the U.S. 32nd Artillery Corps, attempted to violate a village woman Bak Jung Heui (33) in Masan-ri, Papyung-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province. When refused, he knocked her down, beat and kicked her abdomen at random, inflicting bruises upon her. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* June 7, 1962.)

On June 14, 1962, around 3:50 a.m., a Yankee soldier

of the U.S. Ammunition Company stationed in Siheung, Kyonggi province, broke into the room of Jun Ai Ran (23) who was living in the room rented from Hwang In Hwan (50) at No. 123, Siheung-ri, Dong-myun, Siheung county, and fell upon the sleeping woman to satisfy his carnal desire. When she resisted, he strangled her with a towel, making her senseless and inflicting a wound on her neck. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* June 14, 1962.)

On June 23, 1962, around 4:30 p.m., Pfc. Macramor of the 5th Cavalry Regiment, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, attempted to violate Kim Yung Ja (23) in Keumgok-ri, Chunhyun-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province. When she resisted, he beat and kicked her, inflicting serious wounds all over her body. (South Korean paper *Mingook Ilbo,* June 23, 1962.)

On July 15, 1962, around 7:00 p.m., a Yankee soldier broke into the house of a certain Ri (24), house No. 129, Namyung-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul, in an attempt to violate her. When she resisted, he threw her downstairs, inflicting serious wounds upon her. (South Korean papers *Seoul Shinmoon,* July 16, 1962 and *Hangook Ilbo,* July 16, 1962.)

On August 8, 1962, around 11:00 p.m., a Yankee soldier of the 20th Artillery Unit, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, broke into the house of Kim Chang Bong (64), house No. 420, 2nd Daireung-ri, Chunhyun-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, in an attempt to violate his daughter-in-law and another married woman. When Jang Myung Sun (63), Kim Chang Bong's wife, stopped him, he dragged the old woman into the kitchen, kicked her at random and fled after inflicting a serious wound upon her head. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* Aug. 12, 1962.)

On August 29, 1962, Francis Srubia, a crewman of a U.S. ship anchoring at the Pusan port, assaulted Kang Ok Ja (26) to rape her. When she resisted, he stabbed her, severely wounding her and also stabbed 21-year-old girl Yum Choon Heui who rushed to the scene hearing the shriek of Kang Ok Ja, seriously wounding her and knocking her unconscious. (*Donghwa Tongshin* report from Pusan, Aug. 30, 1962.)

On January 3, 1963, around 11:20 p.m., a Yankee soldier of the Headquarters Company, 8th Cavalry Regiment, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division stationed in Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, broke into the house of Jung Soon Ja (21) in Jangpa-ri, Juksung-myun, Pajoo county, in an attempt to rape her. When she resisted, he threw burning briquette into the wardrobe and burned over 20 pieces of clothes as well as the wardrobe. (South Korean papers *Dong-a Ilbo,* Jan. 8, 1963 and *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Jan. 8, 1963.)

On January 7, 1963, around 8:20 p.m., a Yankee soldier broke into the house of Kim Ok Heui (21), house No. 275, Yunpoong-ri, Joonai-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, in an attempt to violate her. Meeting with resistance, he strangled her with his belt, inflicted several wounds on her arm and breast with a razor blade and took away her neck-lace after she fell unconscious. (South Korean paper *Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon,* Jan. 8, 1963.)

On February 28, 1963, around 9:30 p.m., a Yankee soldier of the U.S. 75th Transport Corps stationed in Wolmi Island, Inchon, Kyonggi province, tailed behind Jang Yung Heui (25) to her house at No. 2, 4th-ga, Joong-ang-dong of the city, to rape her. When she resisted, he strangled her and beat her in the face and breast and kicked her

off from a 3-metre high staircase, inflicting a serious wound upon her in the third month of pregnancy. (South Korean papers *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Mar. 15, 1963 and *Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon,* Mar. 15, 1963.)

On March 23, 1963, around 9:00 p.m., two G.I.s attempted to violate Ri Ai Sook (23) in house No. 428, Bosan-ri, Dongdoochun-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province. Failing in their attempt owing to her resistance, they threw a smoke shell at her breast, inflicting a serious bruise and burn upon her. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Mar. 25, 1963.)

On the night of June 2, 1963, Corp. George James W. of the 4th Regiment, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, tried to violate Bai Jung Soon (23) in house No. 77, Yungpoong-ri, Joonai-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province. When she resisted, he beat and kicked her at random, breaking four front teeth of the woman. (South Korean paper *Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon,* June 12, 1963.)

On June 30, 1963, around 5:00 p.m., Pfc. Deck and two other Yankee soldiers kidnapped a 19-year-old girl named Yoon living in Kyooam-myun, Booyu county, South Choongchung province who was going to her sister residing in 3rd-ga, Soyang-ro, Choonchun, Kangwon province, and raped her in turn in their barracks. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* July 12, 1963.)

On January 15, 1964, around 5:00 p.m., Capung (20) and other Yankee soldier of the "C" Company, U.S. 44th Engineer Corps, violated Miss Kim Yung Ja (21) in turn in Hayang, Kyungsan county, while transporting building materials from Taegu to Pohang, North Kyungsang province. (*Hapdong Tongshin* report from Taegu, Jan. 17, 1964.)

On February 2, 1964, around 7:00 a.m., Pvt. Williams Herald, Pfc. Hentronisy and Pfc. Moris Alton kidnapped a woman Ri Hwa Bok (27) residing in Mokgol village, Saingyun-ri, Dongdoochun-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, to the barracks of the HQ Company, 32nd Regiment, U.S. 7th Division, beat and violated her in turn and robbed her of 3,750 won. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* Feb. 3, 1964.)

III. NATIONAL CONTEMPT FOR AND VIOLENCE AGAINST THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

National contempt, insult and violence of the U.S. army against the South Korean people are endless.

Packs of hooligans are exercising unrestricted extraterritorial rights, openly claiming the right to decide the life and death of the South Korean people by themselves, the occupationists.

They lynch for no reason reporters who cover news, beat an engine driver changing locomotives on the ridiculous charge of causing too much shock, and make no scruple of perpetrating such bestial outrages as hanging peaceable inhabitants on electric poles and beating them for no reason, kicking pregnant women almost to death and setting military dogs on people.

On March 9, 1961, around 3:00 p.m., Pfc. Brown and Pvt. Babis of the "K" 6th Base Detachment, U.S. 5815th MP Unit mercilessly beat and seriously injured villagers Ri Gi Yung (53), Kim Woon Bai (39) and Bai Dong Soo (29) for no reason in Anjung-ri, Paingsung-myun, Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi province. (South Korean papers *Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon,* Mar. 14, 1961 and *Bipan Shinmoon,* Mar. 23, 1961.)

On March 27, 1961, around 1:45 p.m., three officers of the U.S. air force dragged into their office a "Korean Republic" correspondent Kim Geun Taik who went to Kimpo airfield for news coverage. They took away his camera and threatened him with carbines, making him

hold up his hands and stand facing the wall, and then beat him in groups until he lost consciousness. They even tore his clothes into pieces. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* Mar. 28, 1961.)

On April 27, 1961, around 4:15 a.m., when the Pusan-bound train No. 61 from Seoul reached Samrangjin Station, Milyang county, South Kyungsang province, Sgt. Scott of the 728th MP Unit, U.S. army, who was on board the train, struck the engine driver Ri Jin Choon (31) with his club on the absurd charge that his change-over operation caused a heavy shock. The victim got a fractured skull and the departure of the train was delayed more than 3 hours. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Apr. 28, 1961.)

On May 1, 1961, around 10:00 p.m., Pfc. Richard L. Bell assigned to the 16th Ordnance Company and Pfc. Bitty assigned to the U.S. MP Detachment in the Taegu area, assaulted a passer-by Kim Soon Il (25) without any valid reason at all, stabbed him at the waist and struck him on the head with a broken beer bottle, thus mortally wounding him in front of the "Dairyook Billiard Hall" in Hyangchondong, Central district, Taegu, North Kyungsang province. (South Korean paper *Ryungnam Ilbo,* May 3, 1961.)

On August 28, 1961, Pfc. Harry E. Wood of the 51st Signal Battalion, U.S. Army, broke into a shop in Euijungboo, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, and tried to steal goods. When shop assistant Bak Heung Yun stopped him, he beat the latter, inflicting upon him a serious wound. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* Aug. 30, 1961.)

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On October 1, 1961, around 1:40 p.m., Pvt. John Raily

(31) assigned to the field hospital, U.S. "Hayaria" Unit, in a quarrel over trifles with a woman Kim Soon Ok at the "Hurudu" bar at No. 7, 3rd-ga, Daisang-dong, Pusan, stabbed her in the breast with a knife to vent his anger, wounding her seriously and ran away. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* Oct. 2, 1961.)

On February 23, 1962, around 9:00 p. m., four American soldiers assigned to the U.S. airforce base in Sinjang-ri, Songtan-myun, Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi province, set a military dog on Su Gi Gyoo (40) on the false charge of theft, then assaulted him in group, inflicting upon him a serious wound. (South Korean paper *Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon,* Mar. 4, 1962.)

On March 3, 1962, around 10:00 p.m., Corp. O. Epiroston (24) on the HQ Company, 7th Guided Missile Battalion, U.S. 38th Brigade, beat up Choi Ok Jin (37) without any reason, wounding her seriously at Duksan-ri, Dong-myun, Siheung county, Kyonggi province. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Mar. 8, 1962 and *Hapdong Tongshin* report from Seoul, Mar. 7, 1962.)

On March 4, 1962, around 11:40 p.m., at the entrance to Duksan-ri, Dong-myun, Siheung county, Kyonggi province, two American soldiers attacked frantically Kim Jai Gwon (35) who was on his way home from his office, giving him fatal wounds, and then they threw the unconscious victim into a gutter and ran away. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Mar. 6, 1962.)

On March 5, 1962, around 10:30 p.m., an American soldier at Dongdoochun, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, where the U.S. 7th Division is stationed, stabbed Ri Gi Yong (35) (residing in Dongdoochun) in the face and other parts of his body, thus inflicting serious wounds

upon him, and ran away. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Mar. 8, 1962.)

On April 2, 1962, around 8:00 p.m., a U.S. soldier on the road of Yunghwa-dong, Kunsan, North Cholla province, failing to have some fun with a 29-year-old woman named Jung Yoon Ok, at No. 167, Daimyung-dong, Kunsan, North Cholla province, who was just passing by him, stabbed her on the side, giving her serious wounds, and ran away. (South Korean paper *Samnam Ilbo,* Apr. 5, 1962.)

On April 4, 1962, around 7:00 p.m., three U.S. soldiers of the U.S. 13th Supply Battalion held Jun Chan Soo, Kang Sim Gwon and Sul Gi Yong in detention for more than 17 hours after picking a quarrel with them groundlessly, beat them up with clubs and iron bars at random, then went so far as to commit the outrage of pouring water into their noses. (South Korean paper *Daihan Ilbo,* Apr. 18, 1962.)

On April 5, 1962, around 9:30 p.m., three American soldiers including Pvt. Collomo belonging to the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division broke into the house of Kim Nam Hyup living in Sunyoo-ri, Rimjin-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, and beat him for no reason, wounding him seriously. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* June 9, 1962.)

On April 18, 1962, around 5:00 p.m., Pfc. Kett assigned to "A" Company, 2nd Battalion, 5th Regiment, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, dragged a woman named Kang (22) living in Woongdam-ri, Chunhyun-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, to the hill behind the village where he bound her hand and foot with shoestrings and straw-rope and stuffed her mouth with straw-rope, and

violently kicked and beat her into unconsciousness and fled. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* Apr. 22, 1962.)

On April 26, 1962, around 11:10 p.m., three U.S. soldiers beat for no reason Kim Sang Hoo (49) and Um Jung Sik living at No. 75, Songchun-dong hill, Sungbook district, Seoul, who were crossing a bridge over a stream in Rimjin-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi, province, injuring Kim seriously in the face and breaking Um's front teeth. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* June 9, 1962.)

On May 19, 1962, around 7:30 a.m., a U.S. military police belonging to the Osan air base of the U.S. army stationed in Songtan-myun, Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi province, beat with a stick Hwang Nam Sung (32) residing in Songtan-myun, Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi province, for no reason at all, bruising him all over the body, and then let loose a military dog to bite him until he was stained with blood. (South Korean papers *Hangook Ilbo.* June 7, 1962 and *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* June 8, 1962.)

On May 23, 1962, around 7:30 p.m., Corps. Hodges, Bart and Srailing and Pfc. Williams assigned to "C" Company, 2nd Artillery Battalion, U.S. 7th Guided Missile Unit, beat cruelly Bak Ho Jai (28) and his wife On Jung Soon (23) living in 3rd Namyang-ri, Namyang-myun, Hwasung county, Kyonggi province, under the pretext of the latter's haughty attitude towards the former, injuring them mortally. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* May 24, 1962.)

On the morning of May 25, 1962, in Wolrong-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, Stanzer, a U.S. soldier working at the U.S. "A.S.P. 63rd Department Office" set

a military dog on a Korean boy Ri Heui Won (14) living in Yungtai-ri, Wolrong-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, who was going back after distributing newspapers to his unit, injuring him seriously. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* May 27, 1962.)

On May 29, 1962, 1st Lt. Thomas L. Walt (35) and 1st Lt. David W. Swanson (29) and several other U.S. soldiers assigned to "C" Company, 4th Battle Group, U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, in Pajoo, Kyonggi province, dragged Ri Il Ryong out of a public latrine where he had concealed himself lest he should be subjected to unwarranted insults the American soldiers used to offer to those who work near the Company. Then they stripped him naked for no reason, tied some two inch-thick rope round his neck and beat him with sticks, and then they hung him on an electric pole head over heels, kicked and beat him mercilessly with their boots and sticks, thus stunning him three times, showering him with cold water whenever he lost consciousness to bring him back to himself, then beating him again. Mortally wounded, he vomited one bowl of blood and was on the verge of death. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* June 2, 1962 and *Dongyang Tongshin* report from Seoul, June 1, 1962.)

On May 30, 1962, Peterson, an MP assigned to the U.S. air force, in the Pyungtaik district, Kyonggi province, set his fierce military dog, just for fun, upon a Korean peasant named Sim Duk Sun (52) living in Namsan-dong, Sinjang-ri, Songtan-myun, Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi province who was on his way home for lunch after weeding his rice-seedling bed. To avoid being bitten, the peasants rushed into the kitchen of his house, but the U.S. MP set the dog on him saying, "Bite him! Bite

him!" Bitten and harassed by the dog, the old peasant was dragged out of the kitchen into the yard by the dog, the blood streaming from more than 30 spots on his body. Nevertheless the barbarous MP beat him with a club and kicked him into unconsciousness. Still he let the dog bite him. More, almost naked, he was dragged about in the presence of more than 30 village women. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* June 8, 1962.)

On June 1, 1962, around 10:30 a.m., four U.S. soldiers of the U.S. 7th Division beat for no reason Ri Gwan Hai (34) and another living in Saingyun-ri, Idam-myun, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province near the oil depot of the HQ Company of that division, wounding them severely, and drove them out into the street after stripping them naked. (*Dongyang Tongshin* report from Seoul, June 4, 1962.)

On June 2, 1962, around 12:00 at night, Pfc. Bridges Hostonreal and another soldier assigned to the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division beat cruelly for no reason Kim Jong Gwon and two other Koreans on their way home on a road in Bupwon-ri, Chunhyun-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, inflicting them bruises, and fled. (South Korean paper *Hangook Ilbo,* June 4, 1962.)

On the night of June 4, 1962, several American soldiers at the entrance to the air base on the Yueui Islet in Seoul beat and kicked violently a Korean woman named Ko Jong Heui (46) on the pretext of being suspicious for no reason, injuring her seriously in the face and all over the body. (*Dongyang Tongshin* report from Seoul, June 7, 1962.)

On June 5, 1962, around 10:30 p.m., three U.S. sol-

diers belonging to the U.S. 31st Artillery Unit broke into the house of Kim Jung Gwon (30) at No. 382, Masan-ri, Papyung-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province and beat violently and wounded heavily Mr. Kim and two others who were taking supper, on the pretext of the cold reception of them, and fled. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* June 8, 1962, and *Dongyang Tongshin* report from Seoul, June 8, 1962.)

On June 7, 1962, around 10:10 p.m., Pfc. H. Kelly (18) of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division beat at random Son Soo Hyun (22) residing in Noolro-ri, Papyung-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province on a road in the village and broke his teeth and injured him badly, and fled. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* June 8, 1962, and *Dongyang Tongshin* report from Seoul, June 8, 1962.)

On August 3, 1962, around 11:00 p.m., five Yankee soldiers of the U.S. 8057th Unit stationed in Boopyung, Inchon, Kyonggi province, hired a taxi. When the driver Ri In Suk demanded taxi fare after arriving at the destination, they perpetrated violence against him, inflicting a serious wound upon him. (South Korean papers *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Aug. 3, 1962 and *Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon* Aug. 4, 1962.)

On September 15, 1962, a Yankee soldier by the name of Stevenson in Pusan locked up a worker named Yoon Byung Gap employed in his unit and seriously injured him for having asked for his identification card back which had been taken away by the Yankee soldier. (South Korean paper *Kookje Shinbo,* Sept. 19, 1962.)

On January 22, 1963, around 11:10 p.m., Pvt. Owens of the U.S. 142nd Supply Depot perpetrated violence a-

gainst a woman named Do Jai Ok on a groundless charge, hit another woman Bak Sook Ja in the face with a stone, seriously injuring her, and broke the windowpane of a store owned by Kim Sung Rak (53) in an alley of Dai-chang-dong, Pusan. (South Korean paper *Pusan Ilbo*, Jan. 23, 1963.)

On March 21, 1963, around 9:00 p.m., a U.S. corporal twisted and broke for no reason one arm of Sin Yung Hai (22) at No. 486, Kwang-am-ri, Dongdoochun-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, and fled. (South Korean paper *Seoul Shinmoon,* Apr. 17, 1963.)

On March 30, 1963, around 1:15 p.m., Corp. Degyrer (41) of the U.S. 89th Engineer Corps beat a certain woman Kim (28) residing at No. 2, 2nd-ga, Kwandong, Inchon, Kyonggi province, inflicting a serious wound upon her in an alley of 2nd-ga, Joong-ang-dong, Inchon and ran away. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Apr. 17, 1963.)

On April 20, 1963, around 9:00 p.m., three American soldiers of the U.S. 7th Division maliciously threw stones at the house of Jin Hyun Ik (27) living at No. 428, Bo-san-ri, Dongdoochun-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, damaging furniture, and even beat Jin Hyun Ik and his wife, inflicting heavy wounds upon them. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Apr. 22, 1963.)

On April 28, 1963, around 9:00 p.m., Pvt. Chinsley and three other Yankee soldiers of the "A" Company, 32nd Regiment, U.S. 7th Division struck with a shovel and seriously injured the face of Kim Geum Ok (36-year-old woman two months after child delivery), wife of a villager, Yoo Soo Dong, in Kwang-am-ri, Dongdoochun-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province, for the mere reason that

she tried to keep them from beating a Korean worker, and then fled. (South Korean paper *Daihan Ilbo,* Apr. 30, 1963.)

On December 15, 1963, around 10:00 p.m., Corp. Vanfrick and Pfc. Walkrick of the "C" Company, U.S. 44th Engineer Corps stationed in Pohang, North Kyungsang province, pommelled for no reason O Won Sik (39) who was walking along the street in Dooho-dong, Pohang, and inflicted bruises on his head and waist. They also pounced on one Korean man and woman who tried to stop them. (South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo,* Dec. 20, 1963.)

On February 10, 1964, around 4:00 p.m., a Yankee soldier took a Korean girl in his arms to make a fool of her in a tea room in Hooam-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul. When the customers stopped him, he perpetrated violence against them and stabbed Ri Suk Doo in the face, leaving a scar. (*Hapdong Tongshin* report from Seoul, Feb. 11, 1964.)

On April 26, 1964, J.L. O'Neill and two other Yankee soldiers belonging to the Logistic Command of the 8th U.S. Army beat Kim Soo Ya inflicting a serious bruise upon him for no reason at the Hwawon recreation ground in Hwawon-myun, Dalsung county, North Kyungsang province, and then deprived him of his camera. More, they beat onlookers who tried to stop them. They also broke into the stall of a woman named Ha Soon Im and other restaurants, stores and houses, destroyed household goods there and struck inhabitants, wielding kitchen knives. (South Korean paper *Ryungnam Ilbo,* Apr. 28, 1964.)

On May 21, 1964, Yankee soldier John Raid took a Korean youth Bak Gun Il residing in Kwangheui-dong, Central district, Seoul, to his house in the foreign resi-

dential quarters in Ritaiwon-dong of the city, locked him up, threatened him with a false charge and knocked him on the head with a revolver. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, May 22, 1964.)

IV. PLUNDER AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTIES OF THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

The aggressive U.S. imperialist army is a gang of robbers. All that is mine is mine and yours is also mine —this is the brigandish logic of the American imperialist occupationists.

The U.S. aggressive army, the descendants of pirates and gangsters, raid the houses and shops of the South Korean people to plunder their properties and goods singly and in a group.

They make it a common practice to wrest valuables from passers-by in broad daylight, set fire to and burn dwelling houses to the ground and carry away even safes. Robberies of all descriptions are committed almost every day.

On January 3, 1961, around 12:00 at noon, four U.S. soldiers of the 82nd Field Artillery, took a taxi (No. 2250, Seoul). When the taxi reached Moogun-ri, Juksung-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, they pommelled to a jelly its driver Son Suk Man and robbed him of all his money and even destroyed the engine of the car before they fled. (South Korean paper *Kyung-in Ilbo*, Jan. 7, 1961.)

On February 17, 1961, around 6:40 p.m., a U.S. soldier who took a taxi (No. 6956, Seoul) threatened the driver named Ri Geun Soo (30) with a mortal weapon on

the street in front of No. 156, Jangsa-dong, Jongro district, Seoul and robbed him of 6,500 hwan and a wrist watch, and ran away. (South Korean paper *Mingook Ilbo,* Feb. 18, 1961.)

On March 13, 1961, around 10:05 a.m., Pvt. Edy Nophees and Dun Heden of the "C" Company, 728th MP Battalion, 8th U.S. Army, took a taxi (No. 4143, Seoul) at Dongja-dong bus stop in Seoul. When they were passing by the Ryongsan Middle School, they strangled the taxi driver Choi Chang Woo into unconsciousness and threw him out of the car before they drove the car away. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* Mar. 14, 1961.)

On March 15, 1961, around 9:30 p.m., two U.S. soldiers assigned to the U.S. 532nd Unit, broke into the house of Choi Jo I in Hakik-dong, Inchon, Kyonggi province, after destroying the gate, and beat up and severely wounded for no reason Sim Han Sup (29) and four others. They smashed all the household articles, causing a damage of some 20,000 hwan. (South Korean paper *Kyung-in Ilbo,* Mar. 30, 1961.)

On January 19, 1962, around 11:30 p.m., at the rotary in front of the Yungdeungpo railway station, Seoul, four American soldiers pushed off the road a taxi (No. 6704, Seoul) driven by Ri Hong Woo and robbed the driver of 6,500 hwan before they fled. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* Jan. 21, 1962.)

On March 20, 1962, around 11:00 p.m., Pfc. T.J. Dagee and five other soldiers of the "C" Company of a U.S. army unit stationed in Taian-myun, Susan county, South Choongchung province intruded into Ri Dong Ik's house at Saksun-ri of the same myun and set fire to the thatched roof of the house with a lighter, and destroyed

the dance hall run by Ri Eui Yong. Then they wantonly damaged goods in the neighbouring shop owned by Kim Jung Won and wrought havoc with the property of the inhabitants for about 40 minutes. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* Mar. 24, 1962.)

On November 10, 1962, around 4:00 p.m., on a road in front of the South-gate market, Seoul, Master Sgt. John of the 57th Company, U.S. 304th Signal Battalion, wheedled watch dealer Bak Tai Hyuk (32) living at No. 25, 7th-ga, Euljiro, Seoul, out of handsome amount of money, promising to buy watches for him, and then ran away. (South Korean paper *Chosun Ilbo,* Nov. 11, 1962.)

On January 11, 1963, around 10:20 p.m., several U.S. soldiers broke into the grocery of Ro Hyun Dong (30) at No. 88, Daireung-ri, Chunhyun-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, manhandled him and ran away with the safe on their jeep. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Jan. 12, 1963.)

On March 23, 1963, around 11:00 p.m., a U.S. soldier set fire to the shop of rice merchant Kim Sang Taik (49) at No. 428, Bosan-ri, Dongdoochun-eup, Yangjoo county, Kyonggi province by intentionally throwing a smoke shell on the roof. (South Korean paper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon,* Mar. 25, 1963.)

On July 6, 1963, around 9:00 p.m., U.S. soldier Burney and two others intruded into the house of Jung Jung Soon (26) in Dangdong-ri, Rimjin-myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, pressed her to produce money. When she refused, they dragged her outside, forcibly took off her wrist watch worth 2,400 won, and fled. (South Korean paper *Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon,* July 11, 1963.)

On December 20, 1963, Hillson and Penfer of the

U.S. 44th Guided Missile Battalion stole a radio set of Japanese make from the house of Woo In Sook at No. 191, Moonhak-dong, Inchon, Kyonggi province, after having a drink there. (South Korean *Radio Inchon*, Mar. 20, 1964.)

On February 23, 1964, around 1:30 a.m., Pfc. Idea Brown (20) assigned to the HQ Company of the 8th U.S. Army broke into the shop run by Ri Suk Gyoon (31) at No. 13, Ritaiwon-dong hill, Ryongsan district, Seoul, demanded a pregnant woman to bring wine, and when she did not comply with his demand, he committed the outrage of breaking all goods in the shop and making her fall in a swoon. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, Feb. 23, 1964.)

* * *

Peoples of all countries of the world!

All the bestial outrages committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea stem from the inherent nature of U.S. imperialism and are deliberate criminal acts of the U.S. army which is filled with the misanthropic ideas.

The above-enumerated atrocities committed by the U.S. army in South Korea today furnish eloquent proof that they are the barbarians with no touch of human conscience, arch enemy to justice and humanity and the heinous aggressors.

The U.S. government and the U.S. Command of the occupation forces in South Korea come out with brazen vindications, ridiculously ranting about "chance occurrence" or "accidental mistake" in order to justify such bestial crimes of the aggressive U.S. imperialist army and cover up their villainous nature.

How can they prattle about "contingency" when they

have not spent a single day during the past 19 years since their illegal occupation of South Korea without committing brutal outrages and plunder against the Korean people in a systematic way and even by intellectual methods?

While committing all kinds of illegal and lawless outrages and despotism in South Korea today, exercising limitless extraterritoriality, the arrogant U.S. imperialist aggressors do not feel any pang of conscience or sense of responsibility at all, but rather they take it as their due right to act as they please.

They subject the Korean people to insult and maltreatment, make no scruple of killing them at random, and do not even hesitate to call the victims thieves whenever they kill innocent people.

The world people will remember that the aggressive U.S. imperialist army killed a three-year Korean toddler, accusing him of being a thief.

According to the brigandish "logic" of the U.S. imperialists, it is "self-defence" to throw barbed-wire entanglements in another's land and fire at passers-by at random, while any Korean who passes by the U.S. army barbed-wire fence is called a "thief" and deserves lynching till he vomits blood.

This perverted "logic" is applied and aggression and plunder are rife wherever the U.S. imperialists set foot.

National dignity and independence are infringed upon and human morality is trampled down wherever they go.

Where the bayonets of the U.S. army flash, innocent people are subjected to endless bloodshed.

And where the U.S. army is stationed, the people find

it hard to maintain security of life and property even for a moment.

The U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the world peoples, the vandals destroying human civilization and morality and the common enemy of mankind, an enemy which is out to establish the order of wild beasts on the globe.

The sufferings and misfortunes of the people in South Korea have reached the extreme as a result of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

With the aim of maintaining their crumbling colonial rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are enforcing an unheard-of fascist dictatorship and are watching closely every movement of the people.

In South Korea even the call for the independent unification of the country, independence and self-reliance which are the unanimous aspirations of our nation, is regarded as serious "crimes," and such urgent demand for the right to existence and freedom is being suppressed by the bayonets.

How can we expect there any genuine law and order and even a trace of fundamental rights of man?

Owing to the predatory colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean national economy has gone totally bankrupt, South Korea has been turned into a land of chronic famine and the people's living has hit the bottom of destitution. In addition to millions of unemployed, in South Korea there are hundreds of thousands of orphans roaming about the streets, and the number of peasants leaving their farmland as well as foodless peasants is growing from year to year. And tragedies of self-destruction are everyday occurrence among the people who

have lost all means of livelihood.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced into South Korea Yankee culture and the American way of life to stamp out our brilliant national culture, destroy our beautiful manners and customs and to trample upon ethics and morality, with the result that social evils become all the more rampant.

In order to whitewash their crimes of having caused all these tragic realities of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are still trying in vain to disguise themselves as a "helper," whose real nature has long been exposed to the whole world.

Hence, as is known to the whole world, it is not accidental that the patriotic youth, students and other sections of the South Korean people have recently risen up in a mass struggle to oppose the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism over South Korea and to overthrow the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique, and are now waging a brave patriotic struggle, shouting "U.S., throw off your mask!"

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are intensifying their reckless war machinations to prop up their colonial rule which is faced with the danger of collapse in face of the resistance of the South Korean people.

They have shipped into South Korea large quantities of new-type weapons in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and continue to expand military bases and installations.

U.S. bellicose elements repeatedly make their appearance along the Military Demarcation Line to create war atmosphere by ranting about the non-existent "threat of communist aggression" and are conducting all sorts of

military exercises and perpetrating provocations against the northern part of the country in succession.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is, indeed, the root cause of the political and economic chaos of South Korea and all the misfortunes and tribulations of the people, chief obstacle lying in the way of the unification of Korea on an independent basis and the cause menacing peace in the Far East and the world.

Unless the aggressive U.S. imperialist army is driven out of Korea, her unification and independence cannot be accomplished, the South Korean people cannot be freed from the present wretched plight in which they are made the target of the U.S. imperialists' guns, nor can a stable peace be maintained in the Far East.

The Korean people with a long history of 5,000 years and radiant traditions of victories in the struggle against foreign invaders, can never tolerate any aggression, plunder and muderous outrages committed by alien imperialists on their land.

Korea belongs to the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists, the aggressor, must quit the southern half of our country at once.

Korea must be unified by peaceful means on democratic principles by the Koreans themselves without any interference from outside.

We are convinced that the world people, public organizations, and the parliaments and governments of all countries and the international organizations which defend human rights and prize peace and national independence will sternly condemn the beastly atrocities of the aggressive U.S. imperialist army occupying South

Korea and raise higher their voice of justice strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association
Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland
Korean National Peace Committee
Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity
General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
Korean Peasants' Union
Korean Socialist Working Youth League
Korean Democratic Women's Union
General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea
Korean Journalists' Union
Korean Democratic Scientists' Association
Korean Students' Committee

Pyongyang, June 25, 1964

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